

# THE GRAND HAVEN NEWS.

Volume 4.—Number 160.

Grand Haven, Mich., March 26, 1862.

Terms:—\$1.00 per Annum.

## THE GRAND HAVEN NEWS.

Published every Wednesday,  
BY J. & J. W. BARNES.

TERMS:—ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

\$1.50 when left by the Carrier.

Office, on Washington Street,  
(First door above the Post-Office.)

Grand Haven, Ottawa Co., Michigan.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Time.	1sq	2sq	3sq	4sq	5sq	6sq	7sq	8sq	9sq	10sq
1 w.k.	50¢	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00
2 w.k.	75¢	1.50	2.25	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.25	6.00	6.75	7.50
3 w.k.	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
1 mth.	2.50	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	17.50	20.00	22.50	25.00
2 mth.	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00
3 mth.	7.50	15.00	22.50	30.00	37.50	45.00	52.50	60.00	67.50	75.00
6 mth.	15.00	30.00	45.00	60.00	75.00	90.00	105.00	120.00	135.00	150.00
1 year.	30.00	60.00	90.00	120.00	150.00	180.00	210.00	240.00	270.00	300.00

Twelve lines or less (Minimum) make 1 square.

Business Cards, not exceeding six lines, \$3.00.

Legal advertising at legal rates, fifty cents per folio for the first and twenty-five cents per folio for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied with written or verbal directions, will be published without order, and charged for. When a postponement is added to an advertisement, the whole will be charged, the same as for the first insertion.

## Job Printing.

All kinds of Book, Card, Post-Bill, Catalogue or Fancy Printing done on short notice, and at reasonable rates. Blanks of all kinds, printed to order, with neatness and dispatch.

Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Letters relating to business, to receive attention, must be addressed to the Publishers.

J. & J. W. BARNES, PUBLISHERS.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

C. J. Pfaff, Sheriff of Ottawa Co.,  
Grand Haven, Mich.

Elias G. Young, Clerk and Register  
of Ottawa County, and Notary Public. Office  
at the Court House.

H. C. Akeley, Circuit Court Com-  
missioner for Ottawa Co. Office at the Court  
House, Grand Haven.

George Parks, Treasurer of Ottawa  
County, Grand Haven, Mich.

Frank C. Stuart, Notary Public,  
Grand Haven, Michigan.

A. Van Dusen, Physician and Sur-  
geon, Mill Point, Mich.

George D. Sanford, Dealer in News-  
papers, Periodicals, School Books, Stationery;  
also Detroit Bibles and Weeklies, Yankee  
Notions, Tobacco, Cigars, Candles, Nuts, &c.  
First door above the News Office, Washing-  
ton street.

Miner Hedges, Proprietor of the La-  
mont Premium Mills, dealer in Merchandise,  
Groceries and Provisions, Pork, Grain and  
Mill Feed, Shingles, &c. &c. Lamont, Otta-  
wa County, Michigan.

Frank C. Stuart, Watch and Clock  
Maker, and Repairer, Washington Street, Grand  
Haven, Michigan. A new and select assort-  
ment of Clocks, Jewels, Yankee Notions, &c.,  
just received. Prices low and terms cash.—  
Patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.  
Grand Haven, March 21st, 1860.—[64 ft

J. B. McNett, Physician and Surgeon.  
Office, second door above News Office, Wash-  
ington Street, Grand Haven, Mich.

S. Munroe, Physician and Surgeon.  
Office at his residence, Washington street,  
Grand Haven, Mich.

Augustus W. Taylor Judge of  
Probate, Ottawa County. Post-Office address  
Ottawa Center. Court days, First and Third  
Mondays of each Month. Office at the Court  
House, Grand Haven.

George E. Hubbard, Dealer in  
Stoves, Hardware, Guns, Iron, Nails, Spikes,  
Glass, Circular and Cross-cut Saws, Butcher's  
Files; and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper, and  
Sheet-Iron Wares. Job work done on short  
notice. Corner of Washington and First sts.,  
Grand Haven, Mich.

Wm. M. Ferry Jr., Manufacturer  
of Stationary and Marine, high or low pres-  
sure Engines, Mill Gearing, Iron and Brass  
Castings, Ottawa Iron Works, Ferryburg,  
Ottawa Co., Mich. Post-Office address, Grand  
Haven, Mich.

John H. Newcomb, Dealer in Dry  
Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Hard-  
ware, Boots and Shoes, etc. State Street,  
Mill Point, Mich.

William Wallace, Grocer and Pro-  
vision Merchant. One door below the Post  
Office, Washington Street.

Cutler, Warts & Stedgman, Deal-  
ers in General Merchandise, Pork, Flour, Salt,  
Grain, Lumber, Shingles and Lath. Water St.,  
Grand Haven, Mich.

J. T. Davis, Merchant Tailor, Dealer  
in Gent's Furnishing Goods, Broadcloths, Cas-  
simeres, Vestings, &c. Shop, Washington St.  
24 door below the Drug Store.

Ferry & Son, Manufacturers and  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Lumber, Shin-  
gles, Lath, Pickets, Timber &c. Business Of-  
fices, Water Street, Grand Haven, Mich., and  
236, Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

J. F. Chubb, Manufacturer of and  
Dealer in Plows, Cultivators, Threshing Ma-  
chines, Reapers, Mowers, Hay Presses and all  
kinds of Farming Tools and Machines. Ag-  
ricultural Warehouse, Canal Street, Grand  
Rapids, Mich.

500 BARRELS of Grand Rapids and Mil-  
waukee Flour, for sale in quantities to  
suit purchasers.  
C. W. & S.

LADIES SHOES—Ladies' Gaiters for six  
shillings; also a large lot of Shoes of every  
description, equally as cheap. C. W. & S.

BLACKSMITH'S Coal for sale, by  
CUTLER, WARTS & STEDGMAN.

## PATRIOTIC SPEECH OF SENATOR CARLISLE.

*Designs of Abolitionism Exposed and  
Commented Upon!*

In the United States Senate, on the  
11th inst., the confiscation bill being un-  
der consideration, Carlisle, of Virginia,  
spoke as follows:

I do not propose to detain the Senate  
by declaring, as did the Senator from Illi-  
nois (Mr. Browning), what I may do in  
the future, when an exigency may arise,  
which in my opinion never will arise. I  
am content to deal with the present, and  
in my opinion it would be well if we  
would act upon the old maxim, "Suffi-  
cient for the day is the evil thereof." I  
believe that the Supreme Court would  
have to declare this bill unconstitutional,  
in a case arising under it, if it could be  
brought before that tribunal for its deci-  
sion. It proposes to confiscate all and  
every kind of property, and to reduce to  
beggary and want a whole people, with-  
out judicial trial or legal investigation.

But the bill denies the constitutional right  
to test the constitutionality of the act be-  
fore the tribunal created by the constitu-  
tion. It would seem as if the friends of  
the bill, knowing this fact, had expressly  
framed it so that its unconstitutionality  
could not be pronounced upon by the Su-  
preme Court. All the property of every  
citizen in the seceded States would be for-  
feited by this bill. Such a sweeping  
proposition, so unjust and cruel a mea-  
sure, one calculated to continue the war  
forever, and exhaust the whole country,  
never has been in the history of the world,  
and I predict, never will be again sub-  
mitted to a legislative assembly representing  
a civilized community. The lack of pow-  
er in Congress to interfere with slavery

in the States has always been admitted  
heretofore by the most ultra abolitionist,  
and because this was so they have de-  
nounced the constitution as a covenant  
with death and league with hell. The  
ablest speech on the subject of this war  
was made by the representative of Kan-  
sas (Mr. Conway). It is a speech which  
most challenge admiration from those  
who differ with its author, by its bold  
frankness and candor. The member from  
Kansas, with directness, meets the ques-  
tion, and there is no mistaking his posi-  
tion. Not one dollar or man will be voted  
for the restoration of the government.

Millions for an anti-slavery war, but not  
one cent to restore the supremacy of the  
constitution by war. Do I misrepresent  
him? Let him speak for himself:

"For one, I shall not vote another dol-  
lar or man for this war until it assumes a  
different standing, and tends directly to an  
anti-slavery result. Millions for freedom,  
but not one cent for slavery!"

To accomplish his purpose—the aboli-  
tion of slavery—he would even recognize  
the so-called Confederate States as an in-  
dependent power, and would conquer se-  
ceded States and hold them as subject  
provinces. Hear him again:

"To recognize the Confederate States  
for their benefit is no part of our duty;  
but to shape our policy to accord with  
events, and enable us to fulfill a high  
purpose, is what we are imperatively called  
upon to do. The fiction upon which we  
are now proceeding binds us to slavery;  
and hence the national arms, instead of  
being directed against it, are held where  
they may at any moment be required to  
be turned to its defence.

"The wish of the masses of our people  
is to conquer the seceded States to the  
authority of the Union, and hold them as  
subject provinces."

The member from Kansas admits that  
his purposes cannot be accomplished con-  
stitutionally, and expressly refers to the  
bill now before the Senate, and shows it  
to be unconstitutional. Hear him again:

"Slavery cannot be abolished in a State  
by act of Congress. The thing is impos-  
sible. Congress is the legislative branch  
of the government, performing its duties  
under certain constitutional limitations. Slavery  
in the States is outside of those  
limitations. It can be abolished only by  
the States themselves, or by the Execu-  
tive, in time of war, on principles of pub-  
lic law, as ably expounded many years  
ago by John Quincy Adams. In the  
suppression of insurrection, however, the  
Executive has not this power, unless the  
insurgents have ceased to be parties to  
our constitutional Union; in which case  
they have, in fact, ceased to be insurgents,  
and become belligerents.

"The overthrow of slavery by confiscat-  
ing the property of rebel slaveholders  
seems to me to be utterly impracticable,  
consistently with the plain requirements  
of the constitution. A bill has recently  
been introduced into the Senate  
to declare the property of all persons  
engaged in the rebellion forfeit, and di-  
recting the President to execute its pro-  
visions summarily without the interposi-  
tion of civil process for trial or judgment.  
This bill is unconstitutional. The fifth  
amendment to the constitution provides  
that, 'No person shall be deprived of life,  
liberty, or property, without due process  
of law.' And the sixth amendment is  
as follows: 'In all criminal prosecutions,  
the accused shall enjoy the right to a

speedy and public trial, by an impartial  
jury of the State or district wherein  
the crime shall have been committed,  
which district shall have previously been  
ascertained by law, and to be informed of  
the nature and cause of the accusation;  
to be confronted with the witnesses  
against him; to have compulsory process  
for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and  
to have the assistance of counsel for his  
defence."

"A bill has been introduced into this  
body of similar import, and obnoxious to  
the same objection, and likewise to a still  
stronger one. The latter bill proposes to  
abolish a State, and degrade it to the po-  
sition of a Territory. Such an act as this  
is utterly at war with the theory of our  
Federal system. It could not be carried  
into effect without destroying the nation,  
as it has heretofore existed. Its success  
would establish a precedent which would  
make the Federal government the source  
of all power, and convert the States into  
mere corporations."

To accomplish his purposes, he would  
recognize the so-called Confederate States  
as a separate nation, and wage war upon  
them because he believes that the laws  
regulating public war would enable him  
to deprive the citizens of those States of  
\$2,000,000,000 worth of slave property.  
He says:

"The conflict has now been progressing  
nine months, and has changed its char-  
acter from an attempt to destroy an insur-  
rection into a deliberate and settled war."

I have noticed this speech because I  
think it a representative speech, and be-  
cause he states with boldness what I  
believe are the views of his party, and  
what his party associates, less bold  
than himself, do not dare to avow.

If a member from a slave State  
had uttered such sentiments as these, the  
whole air would have been filled with the  
cry of disloyalty. The press which clam-  
ored so loudly for the expulsion of the  
late Senator from Indiana (Mr. Bright),  
is now engaged in applauding the senti-  
ments of the member from Kansas.

The secessionist and the abolitionist have pul-  
led at the same string, at different ends,  
heretofore, both sitting in Congress. Now  
they are pulling at the same string each  
at his own end of the country. Both want  
their rights. The secessionist is fighting  
for his, and the abolitionist wants you to  
fight for his; one wants you to acknowl-  
edge the right to take slaves into a Ter-  
ritory, though he knows he will never take  
them there. The other wants you to ac-  
knowledge his right to liberate the slaves,  
not that he would ever do it, for he would  
not take care of them in his own State,  
and he knows he would not be permitted  
to live in a slave State. *Par nobis fra-  
trum.* Abolition and secession, twins,  
they were spawned at the same time and  
in the same muddy stream. The second  
section of this bill provides for the emanci-  
pation of slaves and the purchase of tropi-  
cal countries for their settlement, a  
scheme which will never be carried out.

But the people are to be taxed at all times,  
and in all ways, to advance the schemes  
of those persons who view with compla-  
cency the sufferings and groans of the  
white race, but are horrified at the state  
of four millions of negroes, comfortable,  
contented and happy, and unconscious of  
any suffering until informed by some phi-  
lanthropic Greeley that they were in a  
dreadful condition, and whose labor and  
productions have contributed more than  
any other to make the country what it  
was, one of the richest and most prosper-  
ous on the globe. But the advocates of  
this measure are mistaken if they think  
such an emancipation of slaves could work  
any good. Self-preservation would com-  
pel the States where slavery now exists  
either to expel the negroes from the State  
or re-enslave them. If expelled, where  
would they go? Many of the non-slave-  
holding States have already excluded  
them, and others would immediately do  
so, and then what follows? Extermination  
or re-enslavement. Can it be possi-  
ble that the christian sentiment of the  
North, which it is said demands abolition  
of slavery, really desires the extermi-  
nation of the negro race? Such, I trust,  
is not the sentiment of any considerable  
number of persons anywhere. The re-  
sult would be that the States would do  
what they have the acknowledged consti-  
tutional right to do, re-enslave them. The  
well-being, if not the existence of the  
white race, would demand their re-en-  
slavement, and it would be done. I ask  
them what good would be done to their  
race by the passage of this bill! The ad-  
vocates of this bill would have us believe  
that although in time of peace the con-  
stitution is the paramount law of the land,  
yet in time of war it ceases to be a bind-  
ing obligation, and, therefore, failing in  
constitutional power, they seek to show by  
citations from Grotius, and others, that  
such a measure is authorized by the law  
of nations, forgetting that the laws of war  
fix the rules by which separate and in-  
dependent nations are to be governed when  
they engage in war with each other. Sen-  
ators who contend for this bill ignore the  
great fact that this is a government of  
limited powers, clearly defined by a writ-  
ten constitution, and forbidding the exer-  
cise of any power not authorized by it.

I deny that this bill is authorized by any  
law of nations, and I deny that the rebel-  
lion has destroyed all constitutional gov-  
ernment and left us at the unrestrained  
will of Congress. Mr. Carlisle here quot-  
ed from authorities on the law of nations  
to sustain his argument. He contended  
that this was not a war, constitutionally  
speaking, and he denied that it was a civil  
war. It was only an insurrection, and  
the people engaged against the govern-  
ment were rebels. Before the insurrec-  
tion, the advocates of this bill admitted  
that Congress had no power to interfere  
with slavery in the States. It was not  
for the purpose of taking away all the  
rights of the southern people that our  
brave soldiers went to the war. They  
went to preserve the constitution with all  
its rights. Such he (Carlisle) knew was  
the case with the brave and heroic Lander,  
who sacrificed his life upon the altar of  
his country. He claimed that the Sen-  
ator from Maine (Morrill) argued that the  
rebels were belligerents, and dignified the  
rebellion into war. This was the very  
thing which the rebels wanted. But the  
bill cannot be executed until the rebellion  
is suppressed, and it could only serve to  
make the rebels desperate. It was not  
expedient to deprive widows and children  
of their inheritance by such an act as this.  
The incendiary press of the country were  
trying to revive again sectional feeling,  
and to set the temple of Liberty on fire,  
and the anti-slavery element is anxious  
to have the southern wing of the temple  
destroyed. Those people who say that  
slavery was the cause of the rebellion,  
and who are trying to make this war a  
cause for an unjust attack upon slavery,  
will bring down upon their heads the judg-  
ment of a righteous God, and the denun-  
ciation of a civilized world. The restora-  
tion of the Union will destroy both se-  
cessionism and abolitionism. In their  
life their labors tended toward the same  
unhallowed end, and it is fitting that  
they both should be consigned to the same  
grave. May Heaven speed their demise.  
Mr. Carlisle here quoted from the  
President's inaugural address and from his  
messages, and from resolutions passed by  
Congress, to show that it was never in-  
tended to make this war a war against slavery.  
The leaders of the rebellion should be  
hung, but the great masses should be  
granted a pardon. He thought that, if  
a proclamation of amnesty was made, we  
could have a peace in ninety days. Mr.  
Carlisle continued as follows:

Intimations have been made against  
my own loyalty by those who think in  
order to be a loyal man one must be an  
abolitionist. He had periled all in de-  
fense of the constitution of his country.

He had stood in the Capitol of his own  
State amid the jeers and threats of a mob,  
and assassins who sought his life. On  
the 13th of April, 1861, a mob of not  
less than a hundred men, or devils, came  
to his lodgings with a rope to hang him.

He stood here to-day in the Capitol of  
the nation to defend the constitution from  
all attacks from any quarter that they  
may come, and he was prepared to sacri-  
fice life itself in its defense. He stood on  
the platform of the President in his in-  
augural address, and, in the language of a  
former Senator, would say: "Let us  
cling to the constitution as the mariner  
clings to the last plank at night, when  
the tempest closes around him."

The late Admiral Bosby, of Strad-  
bally Hall, had as large and as brown a  
fist as any Admiral in His Majesty's ser-  
vice. Happening one day, unfortuna-  
tely, to lay it on the table during dinner,  
at Colonel Fitzgerald's, Merion Square, a  
Mr. Jenkins, a half blind doctor, who  
chanced to sit next to the Admiral, cast  
his eyes upon the fist; the imperfection  
of his vision led him to believe it was a  
French roll of bread, and, without further  
ceremony, the doctor thrust his fork  
plump into the Admiral's fist. The con-  
fusion which resulted may be easily im-  
agined.

The gunboat *Naugatuck*, built by Mr.  
Stevens, of Hoboken, has been complet-  
ed, and is expected to leave for the seat  
of war in two or three days. This boat  
is iron-clad, modeled, somewhat, after the  
iron-clad battery, and is believed to be  
impregnable by shot or shell from guns  
of the heaviest calibre. She carries a  
100-pound rifled gun.

A servant girl one day fell against a  
hot stove in such a manner as to brand  
upon her arm the date which happened to  
be on the stove—1859. A surgeon  
was sent for, who however, happened to  
be absent, and in his place an assistant  
came; but when he saw the date he shook  
his head, and said, "there is no longer  
any help for this; it is to old an injury."

MILLIONS of dollars have already been  
earned by our gallant sailors in the block-  
ading squadron, and captures are con-  
stantly made. The present is a splendid  
opportunity for men to ship in the navy,  
both for glory and for prize money.

PHILADELPHIA city has twenty-seven  
steam fire engines, and forty-six hand  
fire engines.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The solar system has a large fami-  
ly, but only one sun.

—The last dreadful accident in Ken-  
tucky—a fatal Somerset.

—God's best mercy is often shown in  
the rejection of our prayers.

—The man who would try to stab a  
ghost would stick at nothing.

—Indulge in humor just as much as  
you please, so it isn't ill-humor.

—That Government is safest which  
makes treason the most ridiculous.

—Why is a dismissed Cabinet officer  
like an orphan? Because he has lost his  
Pap.

—The devil has work enough for all  
his friends, but he pays their wages only  
in fuel.

—It is said that a Jew declined to  
purchase some iron because it happened  
to be pig.

—Vanity! O, vanity! We saw a  
dustman stop the other day to have his  
coat brushed.

—If a young lady yawns half a doz-  
en times in succession, young man, you  
may get your hat.

—"Wood is the thing, after all," said  
the man with a wooden leg said, when  
the mad dog bit it.

—A mosquito is a customer who tries  
to get inside the bar and take a "nip"  
without paying for it.

—When you buy a pistol on credit do  
the same with your ammunition, as you  
can charge it in the pistol.

—What is a club? It is a weapon  
of defense carried by male gorillas to  
keep away the white women.

—Wanted, for the ornithological de-  
partment of our museum, immediately,  
the beak and claws of a tom-hawk.

—A soldier in one of the Kentucky  
camps says the motto with them is:—  
"United we sleep, divided we freeze!"

—The youth who cut open the bellows  
to see where the wind came from, is now  
trying his hand at fattening grayhounds.

—Guilt quells the courage of the bold,  
ties the tongue of the eloquent, and makes  
greatness itself sneak and lurk like a cow-  
ard.

—The Persians have a saying, that  
"Ten measures of talk were sent down  
upon the earth, and the women took  
nine."

—A receipt is going the rounds of  
the press for tanning hides with salt and  
alum; but our schoolmaster taught us  
years ago that the oil of birch was better.

—A gent was asked what kind of a  
"gal" he preferred for a wife. "One,"  
he said, "that wasn't prodi-gal, but fru-  
gal, a true gal, and suited to his conjugal  
tastes."

—It is singular how rapidly some  
young gentlemen from the country lose  
their color when visiting large cities.—  
They go there green, and invariably come  
away done very brown.

—A young lady from a boarding  
school, being asked at the table if she  
would "take more," replied: "By no  
means, madam; the gastronomic satiety  
admonishes me that I have arrived at the  
ultimate of deglutition consistent with the  
code of *Æsculapius*."

—When Washington Allison was in  
England, at a public dinner given him,  
Campbell was present, and playfully  
drank to the "painters and glaziers of  
America." Allison returned the compli-  
ment by proposing the "paper stainers  
of England."

—Last Sabbath afternoon, the worthy  
minister of one of the churches in town,  
observing by the time he had reached the  
third head of his discourse, the drowsy  
disposition of several of his hearers, re-  
marked: "In the third place, those of  
you who are awake will notice." It had  
the desired effect.

—Muggins was passing up street one  
day with a friend, when he observed a  
poor dog that had been killed, lying in  
the gutter. Muggins paused, gazed in-  
tently at the defunct animal, and at last  
said, "Here is another shipwreck." "Ship-  
wreck, where?" "There's a bark that's  
lost forever." His companion growled  
and passed on.

—A lawyer built himself an office in  
the form of a hexagon, or six square.—  
The novelty of the structure attracted the  
attention of some Irishmen who were  
passing by; they made a full stop and  
viewed the building critically. The law-  
yer, somewhat disgusted at their curiosi-  
ty, lifted up the window, put his head  
out, and addressed them: "Why do you  
stand there like a pack of blockheads gaz-  
ing at my office? Do you take it for a  
church?" "Faix," answered one of them,  
"I was thinking so till I saw the devil  
poke his head out of the window!"

## Sensations During Battle.

One who has recently been in battle,  
and who desires to satisfy the curiosity of  
those who wish to know how men unac-  
customed to stand fire felt when first un-  
der it, says:

I do not suppose I have much physi-  
cal or moral courage, but the sensations  
under fire, judging from my experience,  
are different from what is expected.

A reasoning man at first feels alarmed,  
and his impulse is to run away; and if  
he has no reason to stand, he probably  
does run; but at each exposure he grows  
less timid, and after hearing canister and  
grape about his ears a dozen times, be-  
gins to think he is not destined to be  
hurt.

He still feels uneasy, perhaps; but the  
danger becomes fascinating, and, though  
he don't wish to be hit, he likes to have  
narrow escapes, and so voluntarily places  
himself in a position where he can incur  
more risk.

After a little while, he begins to reason  
the matter; reflects upon the doctrine of  
probabilities, and how much powder and  
lead is necessarily wasted before any man  
is killed or wounded.

Why should he be, he thinks, so much  
more unlucky than other people? and he  
soon can hear the whizzing of bullets  
with a tolerable degree of equanimity,  
though he involuntarily dodges or tries  
to dodge the cannon balls or shells that  
go howling around his immediate neigh-  
borhood.

In the afternoon he is quite a different  
creature from what he was in the morn-  
ing, and involuntarily smiles to see a man  
betray the same trepidation which he him-  
self exhibited a few hours before.

The more exposed to the fire the bet-  
ter he can bear it; and the timid being  
of to-day is the hero of to-morrow; and  
he who runs from danger on the first bat-  
tle-field will run into it on the next, and  
court the hazard he once so dreaded.

Thus courage, as it is styled, little more  
with most men than custom; and they  
learn to despise what has often threat-  
ened without causing them harm. If  
wounded, they learn wounds are less pain-  
ful to bear than they had supposed, and  
then the doctrine of probabilities teaches  
them once more they are less liable to be  
wounded again. So the mental process  
goes on until the nerves become by de-  
grees the subjects of will; and he only  
fears who has not the will to be brave.

## Washes for Trees.

Complaints are made, here and there,  
that certain washes for the bark of trees  
do more harm than good. One, whose  
apple trees are mossy and hide-bound,  
and infested with insects, used lime-wash;  
another used soap; another tar; another,  
a solution of potash; but in nearly every  
case, with unsatisfactory results. The  
caustic lime kills the parasitic plants and  
the vermin which infest the bark; but  
while a good part of it washes off, what  
remains becomes converted into carbonate  
of lime, which fills the pores of the inner  
bark, and prevents its healthy expansion  
and growth. Common soap soda is less  
harmful than the solutions of caustic po-  
tash or tar. The safest and best wash  
known to us, is simply a solution of com-  
mon sal-soda (often called bleacher's No.  
1 soda), dissolved in rain water, at the  
rate of one pound of soda to a gallon of  
water, and applied in Spring and Fall.—  
It will not hurt the tree, but will destroy  
mosses and other fungi; and no eggs or  
cocoon of vermin can stand before it.—  
It will work off the dead bark, and leave  
a clean healthy surface. But to ensure  
the highest success from this application,  
the soil about the roots of the trees should  
be drained if it is wet, and be manured  
if it is barren.—*A*